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Occupational Employment and Wages in Lexington-Fayette – May 2017

Workers in the Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$21.02 in May 2017, about 14 percent below the nationwide average of \$24.34, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that, after testing for statistical significance, 17 groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including life, physical, and social science; computer and mathematical; and legal. The remaining five occupational groups had average wages similar to those of the nation.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 5 of the 22 occupational groups, including production; healthcare practitioners and technical; and office and administrative support. Conversely, 10 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including business and financial operations; education, training, and library; and computer and mathematical. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2017

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Lexington	United States	Lexington	Percent difference (1)	
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0	\$24.34	\$21.02*	-14	
Management	5.1	4.8*	57.65	46.10*	-20	
Business and financial operations	5.2	3.8*	36.70	30.82*	-16	
Computer and mathematical	3.0	1.9*	43.18	33.42*	-23	
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.8	41.44	35.24*	-15	
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.6*	35.76	26.85*	-25	
Community and social service	1.5	1.2*	23.10	21.20*	-8	
Legal	0.8	0.5*	51.62	40.55*	-21	
Education, training, and library	6.1	4.7*	26.67	25.05*	-6	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.1*	28.34	23.02*	-19	
Healthcare practitioners and technical	6.0	7.2*	38.83	36.50	-6	
Healthcare support	2.9	3.0	15.05	14.95	-1	
Protective service	2.4	2.2	22.69	17.18*	-24	
Food preparation and serving related	9.3	9.8*	11.88	10.05*	-15	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.1	2.9	13.91	12.83*	-8	
Personal care and service	3.6	3.0*	13.11	12.49*	-5	
Sales and related	10.2	9.7	19.56	16.73*	-14	
Office and administrative support	15.4	16.4*	18.24	15.87*	-13	
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.6*	13.87	13.76	-1	
Construction and extraction	4.0	3.5*	24.01	21.47*	-11	
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.9	23.02	22.41	-3	
Production	6.3	10.3*	18.30	19.97	9	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2017 - Continued

	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
Major occupational group	United States	Lexington	United States	Lexington	Percent difference (1)
Transportation and material moving	7.0	7.1	17.82	16.47*	-8

Footnotes:

One occupational group—production—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Lexington-Fayette had 28,130 jobs in production occupations, accounting for 10.3 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.3-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$19.97, compared to the national wage of \$18.30.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the production group included assemblers and fabricators, all other, including team assemblers (14,080), first-line supervisors of production and operating workers (1,590), and inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers (1,500). Among the higher paying jobs in this group were first-line supervisors of production and operating workers, and tool and die makers, with mean hourly wages of \$33.32 and \$30.76, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were laundry and dry-cleaning workers (\$10.34) and sewing machine operators (\$11.67). (Detailed data for production occupations are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available, go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes 30460.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the production group. For instance, assemblers and fabricators, all other, including team assemblers were employed at 5.6 times the national rate in Lexington, and crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders, at 4.3 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, electrical, electronic, and electromechanical assemblers, except coil winders, tapers, and finishers had a location quotient of 0.9 in Lexington, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Kentucky Department for Workforce Investment.

⁽¹⁾ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

^{*} The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

With the release of the May 2017 estimates, the OES program has replaced 21 detailed occupations found in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) with 10 new aggregations of those occupations. In addition, selected 4- and 5-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries previously published by OES will no longer be published separately. Some of the 4-digit NAICS industries that are no longer being published separately will instead be published as OES-specific industry aggregations. More information about the new occupational and industry aggregations is available at www.bls.gov/oes/changes 2017.htm.

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 650 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), metropolitan divisions, nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels; and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 200,000 sampled establishments are contacted, one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2017 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2017, November 2016, May 2016, November 2015, May 2015, and November 2014. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 72 percent based on establishments and 68 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted sample employment of 82 million across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The sample in the Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,365 establishments with a response rate of 73 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_tec.htm.

The May 2017 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2017 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Metropolitan area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, and Woodford Counties in Kentucky.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/southeast. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2017

Occupation (1)	Employ	yment	Mean wages		
	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)	
roduction occupations	28,130	1.6	\$19.97	\$41,530	
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	1,590	1.4	33.32	69,300	
Electrical, electronic, and electromechanical assemblers, except coil winders, tapers, and finishers	470	0.9	18.73	38,950	
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	(5)	(5)	18.34	38,160	
Assemblers and fabricators, all other, including team assemblers	14,080	5.6	21.22	44,140	
Bakers	150	0.4	12.33	25,65	
Butchers and meat cutters	170	0.7	16.05	33,39	
Food batchmakers	70	0.2	17.34	36,08	
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	210	0.8	18.93	39,37	
Computer numerically controlled machine tool programmers, metal and plastic	40	0.8	26.36	54,83	
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	250	1.8	16.07	33,42	
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	190	5.6	20.82	43,31	
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	100	2.1	14.56	30,28	
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	300	0.8	16.02	33,32	
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	19.55	40,67	
Machinists	610	0.9	21.27	44,25	
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	14.13	29,40	
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	200	0.9	18.23	37,92	
Tool and die makers	230	1.7	30.76	63,98	
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	420	0.6	22.25	46,27	
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders	40	0.5	15.48	32,20	
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	17.52	36,44	
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	60	0.8	14.45	30,05	
Prepress technicians and workers	30	0.6	17.11	35,59	
Printing press operators	480	1.5	14.55	30,2	
Print binding and finishing workers	(5)	(5)	18.50	38,49	
_aundry and dry-cleaning workers	670	1.7	10.34	21,50	
Sewing machine operators	190	0.7	11.67	24,2	
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters Noodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders,	170 60	0.9	15.15 11.72	31,5 ⁻ 24,3 ⁻	
except sawing	70	1.0	20.54		
Power plant operators Water and wastewater treatment plant and system	70 250	1.0	28.54 20.40	59,3° 42,4	
Operators Chemical equipment operators and tenders	260	1.7	16.33	33,96	
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters,				•	
operators, and tenders	260	4.3	19.38	40,32	
enders	200	0.8	17.46	36,32	
tenders Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine	80	0.7	14.53	30,22	
setters, operators, and tenders	70 1,500	0.5	17.20 17.01	35,78 35,39	
Dental laboratory technicians	50	0.8	25.98	54,03	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2017 - Continued

Occupation (1)	Emplo	yment	Mean wages		
	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)	
Ophthalmic laboratory technicians	(5)	(5)	13.90	28,910	
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	(5)	(5)	16.97	35,300	
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	160	1.0	16.80	34,950	
Painters, transportation equipment	80	0.8	21.87	45,490	
Painting, coating, and decorating workers	170	6.7	12.60	26,200	
Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	30	0.8	13.03	27,100	
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	14.43	30,020	
Helpersproduction workers	450	0.6	12.33	25,650	
Production workers, all other	730	1.5	14.34	29,830	

Footnotes:

⁽¹⁾ For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Lexington-Fayette Metropolitan Statistical Area, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_30460.htm

⁽²⁾ Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

⁽³⁾ The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

⁽⁴⁾ Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

⁽⁵⁾ Estimate not released.